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Take Them Riding.  
Sergeon Captain Jones of the transport Indiana, who has charge of the sick and wounded soldiers on board the ship, replies to a number of inquiries, has indicated that the ladies of Honolulu are interested in the soldiers who would be greatly appreciated if they could be given a ride through the City. An airing is what the soldiers need, and a little kindness of this kind would be appreciated by them.

## MAUI ON REEF.

### Strikes the Bar at Mouth of Harbor.

## VALUABLE CARGO SUGAR ON BOARD

### Misses the Channel at Midnight and Escapes With Slight Damage to Hull.

WILDER's steamer Maui, Captain Sachs, went on the reef, just inside the first buoy, near the harbor entrance to the channel, about midnight.

She was coming into the harbor at almost full speed from Maui and Hawaii ports when the accident occurred. The Maui was taken for the Doric from San Francisco and was reported as usual.

About 11 o'clock last night the lookout at Diamond Head telephoned town that the Occidental and Oriental steamship Doric, Captain Smith, was off Koko Head.

Immediately the Advertiser's launch was made ready and reporters started out of the harbor to get the latest news of the outer world.

The launch went through the channel at a good speed. Just as the spar buoy was passed the pilot boat was sighted ahead, turning a blue light for the purpose of notifying what was supposed to be the Doric of its presence.

The lights of a steamer could be plainly seen beyond the pilot boat, just inside of the bell buoy. It was thought peculiar at the time that the steamship did not answer the pilot boat's signal.

The reason was evident a few minutes later, however, when it was seen that the steamship was coming along at a high rate of speed, steaming for the entrance to the channel. Then it was discovered that the vessel was not the Doric, but evidently an Island steamer. The reporters of the launch hailed her as she sped by them, wishing to learn her name. The only answer they received was in the form of an interrogation. It was: "What's the matter?" The vessel evidently thought that the launch was in need of assistance.

The vessel passed quickly by on her way to the harbor, although there were no lights in the channel. The Advertiser launch, seeing that the Doric was nowhere in sight and that Diamond Head had made a mistake, turned about and headed for the harbor. The pilot boat was also put about and started to come in.

As the launch neared the lighthouse its occupants noticed with surprise that the steamer was apparently standing still. Upon getting nearer it was found that she was on the reef.

"Steamer ahoy!" shouted a reporter from the launch. "Who are you and what's the matter?"

"We're the steamer Maui," was the answer, "and we're on the reef."

"Do you want the tug?"

"No."

It was seen that the Maui was hard and fast on the reef and that all her unaided efforts to get off were of no use.

She was laboring considerably, and although there was no heavy sea running, or high winds at the time, she was in much danger of pounding a hole in her bottom.

The Advertiser launch notified the tug Fearless of the Maui's predicament, and Captain Brokaw was immediately telephoned, answering that he would be on hand as soon as possible.

The launch then returned to the steamer, where every effort was being made to get the steamer off.

Many people, who had hurried to the waterfront to learn the fate of the Island steamer, stood upon the Pacific Mail wharf to watch, as best they could in the darkness, the progress of events.

When the Advertiser reporter went aboard after the launch had returned to the Maui the crew of the vessel were running hither and thither, very much excited and doing everything in their power to get the vessel off. The stern sail had been hoisted to catch the wind from off shore, and the anchor had been dropped astern. Upon vis-

iting the saloon of the vessel it was found that when the Maui had struck the reef the shock had been so great that a great deal of the chinaware and crockery had been broken.

A boat was lowered from the Maui and the few passengers on the vessel were put in the boat and taken ashore. It was thought that the vessel would remain on the reef all night, if she got off at all, and that it was best to get the passengers ashore at once.

Purser Grube gave his version of the accident as follows:

"We were going at a slow speed when we struck the reef and suddenly felt the keel of the boat grating; then we knew that we had struck the reef. There was no great jarring of the vessel, but she simply came to a sudden stop and seemed to have her bow wedged in. We have not examined her hold, but we do not think that any damage has been done there. We have a valuable cargo of sugar aboard, about 15,000 bags from Hawaii. I do not think that we shall have any trouble in getting off. We sent the passengers ashore in one of our boats."

Captain Sachs, after attending to some work at the bow, rushed back to the wheel-house and signalled full speed astern.

There was a perceptible jarring as the boat rose and fell with the swell, but she did not seem to be bumping hard on the reef. As soon the screw commenced churning the water there was a movement astern and then she suddenly came to a stop.

Soon afterward the Maui slid rapidly back into deep water. No time was lost by Captain Sachs in heading her into the channel and in fifteen minutes from the time she got off the reef she was alongside of her dock.

Captain Brokaw got down to the wharf just in time to learn that the Maui was safe.

There were only a few people on the Maui at the time of the accident, but while naturally excited when the vessel struck the reef, they soon regained their presence of mind.

The passengers were: F. Swanzy from Hilo, W. H. Cornwell from Maa-laea Bay, C. B. Reynolds from Kalaupapa, C. P. Morse from Hilo and two women with four children from the settlement on Molo-kai. There were two deck passengers also.

The Maui reports lots of rain on Hawaii, with thunder.

## LOSES HIS MONEY.

### Sergeant McGinnis of the Transport Indiana is Out \$461.

Sergeant William C. McGinnis of the transport Indiana and a member of Company T, Sixteenth Indiana Infantry, lost a purse last night containing his savings for many months. McGinnis, in company with two companions, was returning home from Iwilei about 11:30 o'clock and was sitting on the front seat of a hack, the number of which is not known. When he left the carriage he missed his pocketbook in which was a paymaster's check for \$350 and another check for \$15.60. In addition to this there was also \$95 in currency. McGinnis is confident that he had the purse in his possession when he left Iwilei and thinks that he either dropped it in the street from the hack or left it on the seat. The matter has been reported to the police and a reward of \$50 offered for the return of the property.

Fuddy—Did you hear of the terrible accident that happened to Danby? His injuries were so serious that his most intimate friends were unable to recognize him. Fuddy—Terrible accident? Railway collision? Fell off his bicycle? Fuddy—Worse; he has lost all his money.—Tit-Bits.

## THREATEN CITY.

### Plague Spots To Be Wiped Out.

## THE KAKAOKO AND KEWALO DISTRICTS

### Health Board President Declares Them Unfit For Habitation.

KEWALO and Kakaako are plague spots. They are not fit for human habitation. They are a menace to the health of Honolulu. They should be made sanitary or no human beings should be permitted to live in them.

The Board of Health said all this yesterday. Never was a more scathing comment on the insanitary condition of a locality pronounced than that against Kewalo and Kakaako by the members of the Board of Health yesterday.

President Raymond of the Board grew so warm in his denunciation of the conditions in Kewalo and Kakaako that he concluded by saying that if the Board of Health did not pursue the investigation and clean out these districts he himself would call a mass meeting of citizens and demand that justice be done.

"For," said Raymond, "no greater injustice has been done to the citizens of Honolulu than in the allowing of these localities to be made residence districts. They are not fit for animals, and any day Honolulu is threatened with an outbreak of some frightful epidemic from the filth and unhealthy state of things in Kewalo and Kakaako." The Board listened to Raymond and then each member had his say.

All were against the continuance of the existing conditions in the two districts and resolutions were adopted calling for the filling up of parts of them. Raymond started the discussion by a speech to the Board. His earnestness was so apparent that he was listened to with flattering attention.

"It is a pity," said Raymond, "that the owners of the land in Kewalo and Kakaako are allowed to sell land for dwellings. It is a crying shame that human beings dwell there. Kewalo and Kakaako are so low and so free from drainage that nature never intended them to be lived in. The question might be asked if the death rate in these localities proved this. It may not. But this is no argument.

"This city is so rapidly growing in population that these districts will be crowded with humanity in the near future if more dwellings are allowed to be built. There are coming here a class of working people who of necessity seek small rents, and they are attracted to Kewalo and Kakaako by the cheap prices. Thousands more will come here in the succeeding months, and the outlook forecasts a congestion in these places very soon. There are no sewers, no drainage, and none is possible on account of the low ground. The Territory should establish at once a grade and require the immediate filling in to

it. There is plenty of earth to be secured. I recall that the managers of the Palolo Land Company made an offer to the owners of much of this property to build a railroad from Palolo sub-division to Kewalo and Kakaako and to send three thousand tons of dirt for filling. The plan is feasible.

"I want to say that it is the sacred duty of the Board of Health to take up this matter at once and to follow it to a finish. We should resolve ourselves into a committee and never stop in our work until we have eradicated this fearful menace that threatens Honolulu, Kewalo and Kakaako are a thousand times worse than Chinatown ever was. Chinatown is on a slope and there is natural drainage. There is none in these two. If affairs in them are not remedied we will have another epidemic."

Dr. Cooper said that he had noticed that the cement ditches in these localities were uncovered and had seen children playing in the filth. President Raymond, continuing, said that if the Board had the right to abate public nuisances the entire tract of Kewalo and Kakaako should be condemned. Dr. Emerson remarked that intrinsically most of the land was unfit for human habitation.

Raymond said that there was no time like now to put the city in proper condition. The recent experiences with plague and cholera; the geographical position of Hawaii between the Orient and the United States and in the highway of commerce; the rapid growth of the city; the certain influx of people from abroad—all should combine to teach a lesson to this city that should be studied at once before retribution came for carelessness.

"No man, however, rich, no corporation or estate, no matter how powerful, has the right to jeopardize the life of the people. I shall not stop until these pestholes are filled up. Life is endangered. We may have the plague here in thirty or sixty days or never. Our duty is to remedy what we know and see. There is a smell in Kewalo and Kakaako that fills one with disgust. It remains in the visitor's clothing for hours.

"The Bishop estate will not remedy things. The rich owners will drive through Kewalo and Kakaako, see the refuse and filth, the stagnant water and the frightful evils on every side and do nothing till called upon to pay for the handling of a terrible epidemic, or when terrified by the deaths of their friends from the diseases sure to come if things are not changed. Then they will jump on the Board of Health. But they won't have the chance to jump on this Board. I won't stop in my effort in this direction if I have to call a mass meeting of a thousand citizens."

Dr. Emerson said that he agreed with Raymond. No more buildings should be allowed. Raymond replied hotly. "No building allowed. Indeed no. And no human beings should be allowed to live there."

George W. Smith then offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, in the opinion of the Board of Health, all of the tract or portion of land situated as follows:  
Parcel 1—All that piece or parcel of low-lying land situate in the district of Honolulu, island of Oahu, lying on the main-land corner of Halekuanui street extension and South street and covered by a pool of stagnant water; and all that land lying mauka of Queen street and just Waikiki of the Sanitary Steam Laundry Company's land; and all that land lying mauka of Halekuanui street and just Waikiki of the Sanitary Steam Laundry Company's lands; and all that land lying on the Waikiki side of the street known as Kerosene Warehouse street, makai of old Government school on said street, is deleterious to public health in consequence of being low and at times covered or partly covered by water, and is in an insanitary and dangerous condition; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Works be requested to establish the proper street grade in said district and notify the property owners thereof to fill such property to the proper grade according to law.

## SALVATIONISTS ATTACK KAUAI

Next week will be a red-letter time in the history of the Salvation Army work on Kauai. The new hall at Koloa which has been in course of erection for some time will be completed and opened. Major and Mrs. Wood, who have charge of the Hawaiian division, will go over to conduct the dedication. They will be accompanied by the members of the Army's brass band and several delegates. This will be the band's first engagement outside of Honolulu.

They will first conduct special meetings in Waimea, Kekaha and Makawili. The dedication service will be held on Sunday afternoon, February 24, the program being as follows:

12 m.—Lunch.  
1 p. m.—Open-air rally.  
2 p. m.—Flag-raising, with musical exercises by the Junior Corps and formal opening of the doors.

2:15—Addresses by Rev. J. M. Lydgate, moderator of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association; pastors Kaula, Nohuna-kua, Kapa, Hanalei, Ishida and Mohara, with appropriate music by the brass and string bands.

At 7:30 p. m. a tornado of salvation special revival meetings will be conducted, also every evening of the following week.

The Koloa hall is the second of its kind owned by the Army on the Islands. The first, in Hilo, was opened several years ago. Major Wood states that the Army's work is much hampered in several places through the lack of proper meeting places, and he believes that before long this need will be supplied through the generosity of the friends. In Waikuku, Maui, from which place he has lately returned, the store at present occupied has got to be vacated shortly and just now no other place is in sight; if possible the Army will endeavor to secure a lot and build. He also thinks that in view of the work being done in Honolulu that a permanent hall in the center of the City should be provided for the needs of the Army.

## BARRING DEATH.

### No Diseased May Enter These Islands.

## STERN LAW TO BE PASSED PROBABLY

### The Board of Health Will Fight Against Consumption and Other Ills.

HAWAII, warned by the attempt of San Francisco to send one of its lepers here, will take steps to erect a barrier against sufferers with infectious or contagious diseases that it is hoped will effectually prevent their landing. The Legislature will consider a bill to be drawn at once which will cover the matter thoroughly and which will create penalties so great for attempts to evade the law that there will be few bold enough to take the risk.

Attorney General Dole, Dr. Raymond and Dr. Cooper, all members of the Board of Health, constitute a committee to draw up the bill and vigorous efforts will be made by the Board of Health and the physicians of Hawaii to secure its passage.

Yesterday Attorney General Dole submitted the following recommendation to the Board and its reading was carefully heard by the members of the Board:

The Board of Health, or any agent thereof duly authorized thereto, may detain and segregate any person coming into this Territory who is suspected of having a contagious or infectious disease endangering the public health, until a proper medical examination can be made under direction of the Board of Health; and, if it appears upon such examination that such person has a contagious or infectious disease endangering the public health and is not a resident of the Territory, the Board of Health shall order him to depart from the Territory as soon as the circumstances of the case and the facilities for doing so will admit, meanwhile retaining him in custody. If he refuses or neglects to obey said order, being able to obey the same and not being a resident of the Territory, he is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding months, or by fine not exceeding hundred dollars. The Board of Health shall also have power to deport such person to the place from whence he came.

If any person aids, abets, counsels or procures another, not a resident of this Territory, who is afflicted with a contagious or infectious disease, endangering the public health, to come into this Territory, knowing or believing that such afflicted person is so afflicted, such person so aiding, abetting, counseling or procuring as aforesaid, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

If any person having a contagious or infectious disease endangering the public health shall come into this Territory, not being a resident thereof, the captain or commanding officer of the vessel bringing such person to this Territory, if guilty of negligence in the premises (of which negligence the bringing of such person shall be prima facie evidence), shall be liable to the Territory for all expenses properly incurred by the Territory on account of the bringing of such person into the Territory; and the vessel in which such person comes, and the owners thereof shall also be liable for said expenses; said liability of captain or commanding officer and liability of vessel and of owners being both joint and several.

Attorney General Dole said that his desire was that the Board offer the above to the Legislature and endeavor to have it made a law. Dole had studied the matter and had come to the conclusion that it was imperative that immediate efforts be made to safeguard the Territory against the influx of diseased persons who sought the climate of Hawaii for their ill.

Dole reminded the Board of the case of George Pratt, or Peepelow, who came here several months ago from San Francisco and who when he landed here from the China stated that he was a leper and that he had come here with the knowledge of the San Francisco Board of Health. Pratt was confined on Quarantine Island and attempts made to send him back.

Dole told of these. The captain of the City of Peking had refused to take Pratt. When the China returned to San Francisco Pratt was refused admission to the harbor and to which the leper was sent in a boat from Quarantine Island. The steamer was paid \$100 and the Board of Health was expected to settle the bill. Dole did not say so, but the boat that took the leper was the Albion.

Dwelling on the case of Pratt, Dole said that Dr. Carmichael had done all that was possible to assist the Board in deporting Pratt but that as Pratt

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## MR. CARRIE NATION.



MR. NATION—I'm mighty glad she's a hittin' the saloon winders now, for mebbey I kin git cured up.